

# **Gateshead Council**

## *Local Plan*

### **Making Spaces for Growing Places**

**Land Allocations, Designations and Development Management Policies  
Development Plan Document**

**Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

September 2015



[www.gateshead.gov.uk](http://www.gateshead.gov.uk)

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Context

Gateshead Council adopted Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP) in March 2015. The CSUCP sets out the spatial vision for the future development of Gateshead and Newcastle, and contains strategic objectives and strategic policies that aim to deliver that vision. It also contains more detailed policies and allocations for the Urban Core.

The Making Spaces for Growing Places Local Plan document (MSGP) is being produced by Gateshead Council. Once adopted, MSGP will sit alongside the CSUCP as part of Gateshead's Local Plan. It will provide detailed policies aimed at supporting the Development Management process, and will contain site allocations and designations. The scoping report for MSGP has been consulted upon to obtain views on the extent and content of the document. Draft policies are being developed, and will be consulted upon in 2016.

## 1.2 Purpose of Report

Under section 19 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must be carried out on any proposals to be included within a local development plan document to ensure that development will take place in sustainable locations consistent with sustainability objectives.

The SA of the 'Making Spaces for Growing Places' planning document will incorporate the Habitat Regulations Test, Equalities Impact and Needs Assessment, Health Impact Assessments and Strategic Environment Assessment in a combined and comprehensive approach.

Consultation with statutory consultees, namely Heritage England, Natural England and the Environment Agency will be carried out and there will be an opportunity for other interested parties and stakeholders to comment on the SA later in the process.

This Scoping Report has been produced as the first stage of the SA process and intends to highlight potential issues and provide the chance for consultation on the direction of the SA at the earliest opportunity.

## 1.3 Making Spaces for Growing Places

MSGP is to be a statutory development plan document which sets out detailed development and land allocation policies.

Specifically the document is intended to:

- identify and allocate specific areas of land for new development and improvements to existing development.
- identify areas where there may be limitations on development.

- set out policies which provide detail to assist in the guidance on and decisions made on planning applications.
- spatially illustrate land use designations and desired land uses on preferred sites using a land use policies map.

#### 1.4 Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Sustainable development is considered by Government to be the core principle underpinning land-use planning. Consequently it plays a key role in facilitating proper development in appropriate locations. Local Plans can help to achieve sustainable development by ensuring that the right development is delivered in the right place at the right time whilst meeting the needs of people living and working in the area, and at the same time protecting and enhancing the environment.

The Government considers that an SA can provide a useful tool to help balance the environmental, social and economic needs that can often be conflicting during the plan preparation process.

#### 1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Planning authorities must also undertake an SEA in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which implement the European Directive 2001/42/EC on ‘the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’ (the ‘strategic environmental assessment’ directive or SEA Directive) in England.

The Directive describes the objective of SEA as to ‘provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans [...] with a view to promoting sustainable development’<sup>1</sup>.

SEA is focused primarily on environmental effects. The Directive defines environment broadly, including population, human health, cultural heritage and material assets as well as biodiversity, air water and soil. SA examines not only the environmental effects of plans but also the social and economic sustainability effects of them.

#### 1.6 Additional Assessments

Additional assessments that are required to be carried out upon the emerging MSGP include a Health Impact Assessment (HIA), a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and an Equalities Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA).

It would be more efficient to fully integrate the HIA, the HRA and the EINA into the SA as has been done for the SA of the CSUCP. Government Guidance on integrating Health into Strategic Environmental Assessments confirms that this approach is appropriate<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Article 1 of the Directive 2001/42/EC

<sup>2</sup> See: Draft Guidance on Health in strategic Environmental Assessment, Consultation Document, Department of Health, 2007

These assessments require the following stages and can be combined well with the SA:

- agreeing the scope;
- consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- reviewing relevant plans, programmes and strategies;
- determining the key issues;
- gathering baseline information (including literature review of relevant evidence);
- ensuring that the topics are reflected in the sustainability objectives to be used in the appraisal;
- ensuring that key question sets are used in the assessment;
- bringing health and equalities out as relevant sections within the sustainability report;
- developing appropriate indicators;
- inclusion within the monitoring programme.

### 1.7 The Combined Approach

The requirements to carry out an SA and an SEA would see overlap occurring between the two processes. Government guidance however, does state that it is appropriate to satisfy both requirements through a single appraisal process. In addition it was felt that some elements of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), Equalities Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) and the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) can also be met through undertaking the SA.

For the purpose of this report, when referring to the SA, this is in reference to the combined approach by which we are undertaking the assessments.

The SA process can be approached through 5 stages. Some elements of these stages have already been carried out during the SA of CSUCP, for example setting the sustainability objectives, and these will be carried forward in the SA of MSGP.

Table 0 SA Process

Stage of Process	Tasks within each Stage
<b>Stage A</b> <i>Setting out the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the appraisal</i>	A1 – Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives A2 – Collecting baseline information A3 – Identifying sustainability issues and problems A4 – Developing the SA framework A5 – Consulting on the scope of the SA.
<b>Stage B</b> <i>Confirming the SA Framework</i>	B1 – Test Plan objectives against SA Framework B2 – Refine Plan options B3 – Predict the effects of the Plan B4 – Evaluate the effects of the Plan B5 – Mitigate effects B6 – Monitoring proposals
<b>Stage C</b> <i>Report Production</i>	C1 – Produce the Draft SA Report
<b>Stage D</b> <i>Consultation on the Draft SA Report</i>	D1 – Public participation on Plan options D2 – Appraise significant changes D3 – Produce Final SA Report
<b>Stage E</b> <i>Monitoring</i>	E1 – Monitor implementation of the Local plan Documents

This document encompasses Stages A1-A4 of the SA process, which is displayed in Table 0. To complete stage A of the process, consultation is being carried out on this document to ensure that stakeholders feel that the scope of the appraisal to be carried out is sufficient.

## 1.8 HEALTH AND EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

It is more efficient to integrate the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and the Equalities Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) into the SA rather than treating them as separate studies. Government Guidance on integrating Health into Strategic Environmental Assessment confirms that this approach is appropriate.

HIA is a tool that can be used to assess the health impact of a physical development, a proposed change to service delivery or a policy or strategy. In doing this, it is possible to make practical recommendations as to how negative impacts on health can be minimised and positive health gains can be optimised. It is also possible to consider whether proposed changes will narrow or widen health inequalities. EINA is a systematic process to help services identify where and how proposed policies or existing services could improve the way they serve all members of the community fairly.

The six stages set out below can each incorporate key elements of the HIA and EINA and allow the full assessments to be carried out in an iterative way. Reference is made in key tasks outlined below as to where elements of the HIA and EINA can be fully integrated.

Both of these assessments require the following stages:

- agreeing the scope;
- consultation with relevant stakeholders (health and equalities);
- reviewing relevant plans, programmes and strategies;
- determining the key issues;
- gathering baseline information (including literature review of relevant evidence);
- ensuring that the topics are reflected in the sustainability objectives to be used in the appraisal;
- ensuring that key question sets are used in the assessment;
- bringing health and equalities out as relevant sections within the sustainability report;
- developing appropriate indicators; and
- inclusion within the monitoring programme.

## 1.9 STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

The SFRA will be used to consider a range of options in the site allocation process, applying the Sequential Test and the Exception Test where necessary. This will feed in to the sustainability appraisal. Where other sustainability criteria outweigh flood risk issues, the sustainability appraisal report will set out the reasoned justification for allocating land in areas at flood risk.

The results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) will feed into the SA and have been used to determine the baseline conditions.

All Policies and allocations will be assessed according to Sustainability Objective 7B, which states:

*“Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts in future development”*

Under this objective several strategic questions will be asked for each policy assessment, where they are deemed to be relevant:

- Are the flood risks (depths and hazards), prior to mitigation, significant, and could result in a risk of loss life to people using the site?
- Can the development be made safe once developed and are the residual risks acceptable?
- Is the increase in risk posed by climate change easily adapted to and/or can the development build in climate change resilience?
- Can flood risk to adjacent lands stay the same or be reduced as a result of the development and its mitigation measures?

As far as possible, the SFRA and other linked flood studies such as Metrogreen Flood Management Plan and Surface Water Management Plan, forthcoming Metrogreen flood management outline designs and Team Valley Integrated Flood Study will be used to determine the answers to these questions in the assessment.

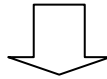
The SFRA will be updated in 2015: to include potential allocations including waste and minerals, consider the surface water flood risk and SuDS suitability, consider the opportunities for new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, update the Environment Agency’s new tidal model (March 2015) and the Environment Agency’s Team Valley Integrated Flood Study (Oct 2014) and align with Gateshead Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

The result of the overall SA in-turn will feed back into the sequential test and exception test for the specific allocations which will be undertaken in advance of the final submission of the Plan. This is an iterative process and was continually updated until the sequential or exception tests for all allocations. The Sequential Test/Exception Test report will be demonstrated in a free-standing document, informed by other evidence base documents such as the Strategic Housing Land and Availability Assessment and Employment Land Review.

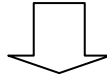
## 1.10 Summary of SA Process

Relevant Plans and policies and programmes and Baseline information (Appendix A and B)

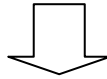
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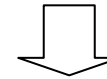
Sustainability Issues (Table 1)



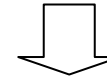
Objectives, Sub objectives and Indicators (Table 2)



Appraisal of the effects of the plan policies and refine (section 2.8)



Mitigation



Monitoring (section 2.7)

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## 2. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping

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### 2.1 Context

In undertaking a SA it is important that the proposed methodology and scope of the SA is satisfactory to key stakeholders before the appraisal is undertaken. This scoping report has been collated to inform those consultations.

The document sets out the methodology which is being followed for the SA; summarises the baseline information, which has been reviewed to inform the assessment of sustainability issues, helps in the development of indicators for the SA, and presents the draft proposed framework for the appraisal.

The following organisations are statutory consultees under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004:

- Historic England;
- Natural England; and
- The Environment Agency

This document has been distributed to the statutory consultees for comment. The document is also available through Gateshead Council's website <http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/Building%20and%20Development/PlanningpolicyandLDF/LocalPlan/SustainabilityAppraisal.aspx>

All comments received will be taken into account and if necessary the scope of the assessment will be amended as a result. The amended framework will then be used for the SA of MSGP.

The key elements of Scoping and the approach taken are described below. Each of the key elements (i.e. the review of plans programmes and strategies, the baseline environment, the sustainability issues, and the sustainability objectives) are discussed and presented in relation to the four principal sustainable development themes that have been established for the 'Bridging Document'<sup>3</sup>:

- Economic Growth and Prosperity
- Health and Wellbeing
- Housing and Thriving Neighbourhoods
- Sustainable Quality Places (including Environmental Quality)

The 'Bridging Document' brings together the core aims of the Sustainable Community Strategies of both Gateshead and Newcastle that in turn underpin the key objectives of the Local Plan and any subsequent Local Plan Documents.

### 2.2. Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

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<sup>3</sup> Developing Sustainable Twin Cities of NewcastleGateshead Part 1, Draft NewcastleGateshead Bridging Document, 2010

Existing plans and strategies will play a role in influencing the development of MSGP and there is a need for them to be reviewed within this context in order to identify and address any inconsistencies and restrictions that may become evident.

A review has already been undertaken within the SA of the CSUCP, and this has been updated for this report. This task included revisiting all of the relevant national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies that had been previously reviewed and filling in any gaps and updating where necessary their relevance to the Plan and how they contribute to further shaping and informing:

- the baseline situation;
- the sustainability objectives to be used for the appraisal; and
- the sustainability issues to be considered.

The relevant plans, policies and programmes are listed in Appendix A.

### 2.3 Baseline Information

The Baseline information for this document consists of data that is used to inform the sustainability objectives throughout the SA process. This is done by using the baseline information to predict and monitor any future issues and looking at how to deal with them.

Baseline information allows the scoping process to consider the economic, social and environmental characteristics of key locations that are likely to be affected by MSGP.

Again, a baseline study has been completed for the CSUCP SA, which will be updated and which the SA of MSGP will be aligned to.

Sufficient information about the current and likely future status of the plan area has been gathered to:

- provide the basis for predicting and evaluating effects;
- identify sustainability issues in the Gateshead area;
- inform the identification of alternative ways of dealing with these issues;
- inform the development of the SA framework including objectives and indicators;
- inform future monitoring proposals; and
- identify where there may be shortfalls in information.

This information is collated as Appendix B.

### 2.4 Sustainability Issues

Key sustainability issues which the Local Plan faces have been identified through the process of reviewing relevant plans, policies and documents as well as analysing the baseline information collated. The draft identified issues can be viewed in Table 1.

It is important at this stage that we can identify the sustainability issues that Gateshead is currently facing and recognise those which the SA/SEA will need to address and to

identify how the HIA, EINA and HRA will integrate with the SA assessment to ensure adequate coverage of these topics. Gateshead Council has a clear idea of the key issues relevant to Gateshead and these have been articulated in previous SA/SEA work, such as the CSUCP SA Report.

**Table 1: Key Sustainability Issues**

Sustainability Issue	Relevant Baseline information
<b>Economic Growth and Prosperity</b>	
Growing population needed to sustain economic growth	-ONS annual (mid-year) population estimates
Housing supply and demand	SHMA
Housing market weakness and failure (low demand) There is a lack of suitable family housing in the local housing market	SHMA Empty property information Indicators of low demand
Social impacts of the economic downturn	NOMIS, Out of work benefit claimants - working age client group
Vitality and viability of economic centres	Annual retail health checks (centres)
Unemployment, social deprivation	-Long Term Employment and Demographic Projections -ONS annual population survey - NOMIS, Out of work benefit claimants - working age client group - Index of Local Deprivation
Areas of low education achievement	- Gateshead Local Economic Assessment
Lack of higher education graduates working in Gateshead	-ONS annual population survey
Promoting the knowledge economy and growth sectors	- Strategic Economic Plan for North East (2014) -Gateshead's Employment Land Review
Weak Office Market	Office Needs Study Availability of office units - units available as percentage of total number of units - Office rental levels - £ per square foot.  AMR - completion of B1a floorspace m <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	
Demand on health and social services caused by an ageing population and changing demographics, particularly relating to spatial distribution of older members of the population We need to ensure a supply of housing that meets the needs of an ageing population, allowing them to live independently and safely.	JSNA, Census, ONS,  Average life expectancy  Healthy life expectancy at age 65  Limiting Long-Term Illness  Poor Health in the last 12 Months

	<p>Proportion of children in poverty</p> <p>Existing provision of supported accommodation and changing need.</p> <p>Adult Social Care Demand Analysis</p>
Life expectancy below the national average	Census, Average life expectancy
Poor mental health A total of 11,391 people in Gateshead had diagnosed depression in 2012/13, equating to a prevalence of 6.84%. This is significantly higher than the England average. It is estimated that a further 22,447 people have a generalised anxiety disorder or mixed depression and anxiety disorder.	JSNA
Poor physical health (with links to obesity), the need to promote healthy active lifestyles and access to fresh and local food and appropriate housing	<p>Active people Survey Adult participation in sport</p> <p>NCMP Obesity statistics (reception and year 6 pupils)</p> <p>A5 uses per 1000 population</p> <p>Demand for disabled facilities grants</p> <p>Waiting lists for supported accommodation</p> <p>Availability of open space and sport and recreational facilities of various types and their geographical distribution</p>
Unhealthy alcohol culture 66% of residents reported binge drinking in the past 6 months, down from 75% in 2012*. Gateshead residents are significantly more likely to binge drink monthly (20%) or weekly (23%) compared to the North East (14% and 15% respectively).	<p>JSNA</p> <p>PHE report - Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm</p>
<b>Housing and Thriving Neighbourhoods</b>	
Shortage of affordable housing of an appropriate standard	SHMA
Pockets of relative deprivation - poor quality estates and premises There is a shortage of quality, family housing	<p>SHMA</p> <p>Crime and ASB data</p>
Poor stock condition across all tenures across the Borough, leading to properties failing to meet the Housing Health and Safety Rating	<p>Stock condition surveys</p> <p>Data related to failure of HHSRS and fuel poverty</p>

<p>system (HHSRS) (the legal minimum standard). Housing is a key determinant of health. Residential premises should provide a safe and healthy environment for any occupier or visitor</p> <p>The need to consider area regeneration including the replacement/improvement of failing stock.</p>	
Adequate provision of open spaces	Open space and play survey.
Areas with lack of reasonable access to services and essential facilities	Gateshead and Newcastle Infrastructure Delivery Plan, February 2014  Gateshead Retail Health Check Report
Need to continue and encourage shift to public transport, cycling and walking in order to ease congestion and problems associated with severance.	Tyne and Wear public transport patronage in 2012/13 was 178.4m passenger journeys pa - Figure has remained broadly at the same level over the past 5 years.
<b>Sustainable Quality Places (including Environmental Quality)</b>	
<p>Pollution and poor air quality issues</p> <p>2013 average: Bottle Bank NO2: 33.7ug/m3</p> <p>Felling bypass (Lychgate Court): 30.9ug/m3 (below the air quality standard of 40 ug/m3)</p>	Data from both monitoring stations
Flood risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Metrogreen Surface Water Management Plan (2014) and Flood Management Plan (2011)</li> <li>- Gateshead Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2014)</li> <li>- NewcastleGateshead Surface Water Management Plan (2012)</li> <li>- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)</li> <li>- Gateshead Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (2015)</li> <li>- Metrogreen Flood Management (outline designs) 2015</li> <li>- <a href="#">NWL Core Strategy Infrastructure Evidence/ Drainage Area Models- March 2013</a> (update 2015)</li> <li>- Infrastructure Delivery Plan and schedule (2014)</li> </ul>
Water quality	-River Basin Management Plan Northumbria River Basin District (2009)
<p>Rising traffic volumes and associated traffic congestion</p> <p>In 2012 weekday traffic flows at the River crossings cordon were 4% lower than recorded in 2006, and at the Gateshead Inner cordon were 12%</p>	AMR (Traffic surveys)

lower	
Need to actively protect, enhance and promote biodiversity	SSSI and LWS monitoring (internal, including impacts of planning decisions). Natural England data on the condition of SSSIs.
There is a need to protect and enhance the natural environment by maintaining ecological connectivity (as opposed to fragmenting networks of natural habitats).	Wildlife Corridor network (from Gateshead ecological evidence base). Green Infrastructure Study, Strategy (Report) and Delivery Plan.
Lower levels of energy efficiency and renewable energy usage have been implemented than are required to meet greenhouse gas reduction targets. Need to increase Homes in the Highest Energy Efficiency Band (SAP>65)	CP16
Adaption to climate change	Flood and water management act – monitoring of flood management assets
Housing failing to meet energy efficiency standards	Stock condition surveys Energy Performance data
Amount of waste entering landfill and low levels of recycling	Model of Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity, July 2012 Environment Agency Interrogator Gateshead Council – Waste Authority (data)
Balance between development on greenfield sites and development on previously developed land	Brownfield availability
Focus development on previously developed land	Brownfield availability AMR
Adequate provision of accessible natural green space	Gateshead Council ANGSt baseline
Heritage at risk	At risk register

As the SA process is continued and consultation is carried out at all stages, additional sustainability issues may be identified.

## 2.5. Developing the SA Framework

The SA framework has been developed through the previous SA work on the CSUCP. It takes into account the needs of health, equalities and strategic flood risk assessments. Reference has also been made to relevant plans and programmes that are identified as part of the baseline review. These objectives provide the “sustainability yardstick” against which the social, environmental and economic effects of the Plan can be tested. The outcome of the appraisals will be fed back and taken into account in the development of MSGP and the policies refined in an iterative way with the overall aim being to deliver more sustainable development. The SA Framework is set out below.

## 2.6 Objectives, Sub-Objectives and Indicators

The glossary defines the various topics and issues that are captured by each of the sustainability objectives and their associated bullet points. It is intended to act as a checklist of points to be considered, and questions to be asked when appraising objectives and policies within the Plan against each of the Sustainability Objectives/Aims within the Framework.

**Table 2 SA Objectives**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Possible Indicators</b>
<b>Sustainability objectives with a social thrust:</b>	
<b>1. Promote strong and inclusive communities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work with local communities to promote existing and develop future opportunities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Listen and respond to communities, encouraging participation in local decision making</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Decrease opportunities for crime and fear of crime</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tackle the causes of deprivation and narrow the inequality gap</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent, suitable and affordable home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 year housing land supply achieved and sustained.</li> <li>▪ Delivery of more family housing.</li> <li>▪ Improved choice of homes.</li> <li>▪ Less empty properties.</li> <li>▪ Number of adaptations completed to meet the needs of specific groups.</li> <li>▪ Percentage turnover of housing stock.</li> <li>▪ Number of new homes by tenure and type.</li> <li>▪ Number of housing sites ready to develop.</li> <li>▪ Net supply of new homes.</li> <li>▪ Affordable homes completions.</li> <li>▪ Number of vulnerable households living in sub-standard accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Resident satisfaction with homes – residents survey</li> <li>▪ Rank of health deprivation and disability score – indices of deprivation</li> <li>▪ Affordable homes completions (including social, affordable and intermediate rented, and shared ownership)</li> <li>▪ Number of lifetime homes built</li> <li>▪ Number of wheelchair accessible homes built</li> <li>▪ Overall level of failure of HHSRS</li> </ul>
<b>2. Ensure that equality, diversity and integration are embedded in all future development</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Listen to and meet the needs of all in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved resident satisfaction with home and local area.</li> <li>▪ Increased choice of suitable accommodation</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure equal access to essential services and facilities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodate and integrate our diverse communities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promote development that creates conditions for supporting well-being and happiness in all communities</li> </ul>	<p>for the elderly population and those with special needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved standards in the private rented sector.</li> <li>▪ Reduced turnover of low demand housing stock.</li> <li>▪ Reduction in repeat homelessness.</li> <li>▪ Numbers of new homes delivered that meet or exceed minimum space standards.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of homes meeting the Health and Housing Safety Rating System (HHSRS) standards.</li> <li>▪ Rank of health deprivation and disability score – indices of</li> </ul>
<b>3. Improve educational achievement and skill levels across Gateshead</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improve educational achievement and create opportunities for education, training and lifelong learning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and retain a skilled workforce</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Address barriers that prevent people from getting work</li> </ul>	<p>Increased educational achievement (all levels)</p> <p>Increased employment in total, and as a %age of the working age population</p> <p>Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent - nomis</p>
<b>4. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to essential healthcare and social services provision</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promote healthy urban planning (healthy settings, reducing stress)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide access to safe and stimulating open spaces and the natural environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promote healthy lifestyles and active living (walking, cycling, sport, exercise, active recreation, equitable access to healthy foods)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improve the quality of housing to enable individuals to live healthily and independently.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of A5 uses per 1000 population</p> <p>Reduction in stress</p> <p>Reduction in obesity</p> <p>Increase in active lifestyles</p> <p>Rank of health deprivation and disability score – indices of deprivation</p> <p>Adult participation in sport - % active people survey sport England</p> <p>Reduced excess winter deaths</p> <p>Reduced admissions to hospital</p> <p>Reduced demand on DFG budgets</p> <p>HHSRS data</p>
<b>5. Promote, enhance and respect our culture, heritage and diversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance historic and cultural assets and promote a quality and stimulating urban environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Encourage engagement with and access to culture and heritage</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance the historical integrity, quality and diversity of Gateshead townscape</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction in buildings at risk on register</p> <p>Enhancement of conservation areas</p> <p>Maintenance of Local List</p> <p>Loss of heritage assets</p>
<b>6. Ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities, goods and services</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure good access to jobs, facilities, goods and services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deliver sustainable transport solutions that encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport and reduce dependency</li> </ul>	<p>Increase in public transport patronage – Nexus</p> <p>Cycle trips – LA transport team</p>



<p>on the private car</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Encourage effective use of technology (communications) especially as an alternative to travel</p>	
<p><b>Sustainability objectives with an environmental thrust:</b></p>	
<p><b>7. Adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change</b></p>	
<p><b>A. Reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Promote energy efficiency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Promote sustainable design and construction and the use of clean technologies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Promote use of locally produced energy from low carbon and renewable resources</p> <p><b>B. Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts in future development</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Limit risks and impacts of changing weather patterns, including flooding</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Make more use of sustainable drainage schemes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Allow the natural environment to adapt to the consequences of climate change</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance wildlife networks</p>	<p>Connections to decentralised energy schemes</p> <p>Renewable energy production/Installed capacity</p> <p>Increasing Homes in the Highest Energy Efficiency Band (SAP&gt;65)</p> <p>Flood risk sources and level of risk: zone 2 and 3, surface water flood, sewer and other flood risk sources in SFRA.</p> <p>Potential for flood risk to increase with climate change to 2100.</p> <p>Residual flood risk after flood mitigation.</p> <p>Impact on flood risk elsewhere and opportunities to reduce the causes of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>Suitability and viability for SuDS.</p> <p>Co2 emissions per capita</p> <p>Capacity and committed capacity of heat networks</p> <p>Integrity of Wildlife Corridor network.</p>
<p><b>8. Live within environmental limits, both locally and globally</b></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Minimise the use of non-renewable natural resources, including greenfield sites</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Encourage the reclamation and re-use of derelict / previously developed land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reduce waste production and increase reuse and recycling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve air quality and reduce pollution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Encourage sustainable design and construction</p>	<p>Extent of derelict land, and area of derelict land reclaimed</p> <p>Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities by Type</p> <p>Licensed Capacity of Existing Operational Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed</p>
<p><b>9. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and infrastructure</b></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance Gateshead's biodiversity and geodiversity including all nationally and locally designated sites</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain ecological connectivity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and improve the quality of our groundwater and rivers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and enhance existing greenspace while promoting the further development of an integrated green infrastructure network</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect and improve the quality of our</p>	<p>Monitoring of the application of relevant MSGP &amp; CS policies on SSSIs and LWSs, and of the condition of SSSIs and LWSs. There are two aspects: 1) impacts of planning decisions; and 2) the condition of sites. SSSI condition is monitored by NE.</p> <p>Monitoring of the application of relevant MSGP &amp; CS policies on the Wildlife Corridor network.</p> <p>Current water body status</p> <p>Apply existing ANGSt standards (from Council Performance Indicator) The indicator covers both total area, and the % of population with close access to ANG</p> <p>Agricultural grades</p>

soils <input type="checkbox"/> Protect landscape quality and character Capacity of utilities Safeguard finite mineral resources	Existing foul and surface water public sewerage and water supply capacity.
<b>Sustainability objectives with an economic thrust:</b>	
<b>10. Strengthen our economy</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nurture economic growth and improve opportunities for both new and existing businesses <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance the infrastructure required for economic growth <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance connectivity (transport and communications) <input type="checkbox"/> Promote investment in sustainable leisure and tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Raise Gateshead's national and international profile <input type="checkbox"/> Attract and retain innovative and talented individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Make provision for mineral extraction to support economic development	Employment land vacant Office availability Enterprise births  Production of primary land won aggregates Production of secondary/recycled aggregates
<b>11. Improve access to a stable and sustainable employment market</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Develop appropriate employment opportunities that are accessible, diverse and plentiful <input type="checkbox"/> Contribute towards reducing worklessness <input type="checkbox"/> Increase workforce diversity and ensure equality of opportunities	Total number of jobs – nomis  Proportion of working age residents in work – nomis  Business survival rates – nomis

## 2.7 Monitoring

The SA objectives will be monitored using the indicators and baseline data, through the Annual Monitoring Report. Mitigation measures that are recommended in the SA report will also be monitored. A Monitoring Framework has been established in the CSUCP and this will be carried through into the monitoring of MSGP.



<b>Environmental objectives</b>					
<b>Summary</b>					

**Table 4 Appraisal Matrix for Housing Land Allocations**

Sustainability Objective	Indicative Housing Land Questions
1. Promote strong and inclusive communities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide the opportunity of living in a decent, suitable and affordable home? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the location likely to attract people to stay and work in the area? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site have the potential to support a wider integrated sustainable community? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development of the site have potential through good design to discourage antisocial behaviour and the incidence of crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide the opportunity for community inputs to decision making? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the proposed development help to regenerate derelict land and make use of previously used buildings, which are associated with the local community?
2. Ensure that equality, diversity and integration are embedded in all future development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide equal access to essential services and facilities (including shops and transport)? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it generate a requirement for the provision of additional facilities and services? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the location likely to attract and accommodate people from diverse communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site create conditions for supporting well-being and happiness in all communities? Will the site provide housing for a range of needs and integrate those with such needs (e.g. the elderly) in to the community?
3. Improve educational achievement and skill levels across Gateshead.	<input type="checkbox"/> Can the site be adequately served by nearby primary and secondary schools or will additional provision be required, and will that be provided?
4. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site easily accessible and well served by walking and cycle routes? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the site easily accessible by sustainable forms of transport and well located in relation to established green infrastructure? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site have adequate access to nearby healthcare facilities or will additional provision be required? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the site easily accessible for people who are disabled and/or elderly?
5. Promote, enhance and respect our culture, heritage and diversity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site impact on historic and cultural assets? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development encourage engagement with and access to culture and heritage? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site enhance and protect the historical integrity, quality and diversity of Gateshead's townscape?
6. Ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities, goods and services.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide equal access to essential services and facilities (including shops and transport)? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it generate a requirement for the provision of additional facilities and services? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development make efforts to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development have good technological (communications) infrastructure?
7A. Reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the proposed development incorporate energy efficiency measures? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development feature sustainable design and construction and the use of clean technologies? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site utilise locally produced energy from low carbon and renewable resources?
7B. Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts in future development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the development in a flood-risk area now or predicted to be in future? <input type="checkbox"/> Will a sustainable drainage system be viable and suitable?

	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the development take measures to protect and enhance ecological connectivity? <input type="checkbox"/> Is there evidence of a surface water management plan? Would development increase flood risk elsewhere? Are there any opportunities to reduce causes of flooding elsewhere? What is the residual flood risk after mitigation?
8. Live within environmental limits, both locally and globally.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the development planned on a greenfield site? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the development planned on a brownfield site? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any buildings on the site, which could be recycled? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site support reuse and recycling efforts? <input type="checkbox"/> Does or will the development feature sustainable design and construction and the use of clean technologies?
9. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and infrastructure.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the development contribute towards the protection and enhancement of Gateshead's biodiversity and geodiversity, including all nationally and locally designated sites? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site impact on the quality of groundwater or rivers? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site take measures to protect or improve the quality of our soils? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the site sensitive to safeguarding the landscape quality and character? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development protect and enhance existing greenspace while promoting the further development of integrated green infrastructure for Gateshead? Is there sufficient foul water sewerage and water supply capacity? Will upgrades be required?
10. Strengthen our economy	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site attractive to innovative and talented individuals? <input type="checkbox"/> Is it located close to transport links and areas of employment?
11. Improve access to a stable and sustainable employment market	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site well located in relation to main centres of employment and commerce? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the location likely to attract people to stay and work in the area? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site have the potential to support a wider integrated sustainable community?

**Table 5 Appraisal Matrix for Other Land Use Allocations**

<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Indicative Questions for other land use</b>
1. Promote strong and inclusive communities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the location likely to attract people to stay and work in the area? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site have the potential to support a wider integrated sustainable community? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development of the site have potential through good design to discourage antisocial behaviour and the incidence of crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide the opportunity for community inputs to decision making? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the proposed development help to regenerate derelict land and make use of previously used buildings, which are associated with the local community?
2. Ensure that equality, diversity and integration are embedded in all future development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide equal access to essential services and facilities (including shops and transport)? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it generate a requirement for the provision of additional facilities and services? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the location likely to attract and accommodate people from diverse communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site create conditions for supporting well-being and happiness in all communities?
3. Improve educational achievement and skill levels across	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site near third level training and education institutions and could an

Gateshead.	employment site promote synergies between education/training and industry?
4. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site easily accessible and well served by walking and cycle routes? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the site easily accessible by sustainable forms of transport and well located in relation to established green infrastructure? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site have adequate access to nearby healthcare facilities or will additional provision be required?
5. Promote, enhance and respect our culture, heritage and diversity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site impact on historic and cultural assets? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development encourage engagement with and access to culture and heritage? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site enhance and protect the historical integrity, quality and diversity of Gateshead's townscape?
6. Ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities, goods and services.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide equal access to workplaces, essential services and facilities (including shops and transport)? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it generate a requirement for the provision of additional facilities and services? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development make efforts to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development have good technological (communications) infrastructure?
7A. Reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the proposed development incorporate energy efficiency measures? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development feature sustainable design and construction and the use of clean technologies? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site utilise locally produced energy from low carbon and renewable resources?
7B. Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts in future development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the development in a flood-risk area now or predicted to be in future? <input type="checkbox"/> Will a sustainable drainage system be viable and suitable? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site take measures to protect and enhance ecological activity? <input type="checkbox"/> Is there evidence of a surface water management plan? Would development increase flood risk elsewhere? Are there any opportunities to reduce causes of flooding elsewhere? What is the residual flood risk after mitigation?
8. Live within environmental limits, both locally and globally.	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the development planned on a greenfield site? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the development planned on a brownfield site? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any buildings on the site, which could be reused? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site support reuse and recycling efforts? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development feature sustainable design and construction and the use of clean technologies?
9. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and infrastructure.	<input type="checkbox"/> Does the development contribute towards the protection and enhancement of Gateshead's biodiversity and geodiversity, including all nationally and locally designated sites? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site impact on the quality of groundwater or rivers? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site take measures to protect or improve the quality of our soils? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the site sensitive to safeguarding the landscape quality and character? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development protect and enhance existing greenspace while promoting the further development of integrated green infrastructure for Gateshead? Is there sufficient foul water sewerage and water supply capacity? Will upgrades be required?
10. Strengthen our economy	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site attractive to innovative and talented individuals?

	<input type="checkbox"/> Is it located close to transport links and areas of employment? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development promote investment in sustainable leisure and tourism? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development raise Gateshead's national and international profile?
11. Improve access to a stable and sustainable employment market	<input type="checkbox"/> Is the site well located in relation to main centres of population, housing, employment and other commercial developments? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the site provide appropriate, accessible, diverse and plentiful employment opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development contribute towards reducing worklessness? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the development support small-medium enterprises and business start-ups?



## **Have Your Say**

The Scoping report is out for consultation for 5 weeks commencing 24<sup>th</sup> September. If you would like to make comments on the report please do so by 30<sup>th</sup> October by writing to

Spatial Planning and Environment  
Development and Public Protection  
Communities + Environment  
Gateshead Council  
Civic Centre  
Regent Street  
Gateshead  
NE8 1HH

Or LDF@Gateshead.gov.uk

## **Next Steps**

Following the consultation on the scoping report the appraisal process of the emerging policies within MSGP will occur. Further consultation on the appraisals will take place during the progression of MSGP. The Council website will provide updates in the process.

<http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/Building%20and%20Development/PlanningpolicyandLDF/LocalPlan/LocalDevelopmentFrameworks.aspx>

## **Appendices**

## **Appendix A: Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies Reviewed**

**Table A1: International**

Document	Key Theme
<b>Social</b>	
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2002)	Institutionalised framework for sustainable development
Aarhus Convention - Convention to Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (UNECE, 2001)	Enhance public participation in every sector of decision making
WHO Health 21 (1998)	To promote and protect people's health throughout their lives and reduce the incidence of the main diseases and injuries, and alleviate the suffering they cause
<b>Environmental</b>	
A/RES/42/187 Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (United Nations 1987)	Protect the environment
Durban Climate change Conference 2011	
European Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework (EC, 2000)	Prevent deterioration in and protect the status of surface water and groundwater bodies
European Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EEC, 1979)	To protect all wild birds, nests, eggs and habitats within the EC
European Landscape Convention (COE, 2000) Conserve landscape The Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) (1992)	The primary objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect natural habitats and other species of wild plants and animals

**Table A2: National**

Document	Key Theme
<b>Economic</b>	
National Planning policy Framework (NPPF)	Sustainable development. Economic Viability, Boosting Housing Supply, Meeting objectively assessed needs
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Economic Viability, Boosting Housing Supply, Meeting objectively assessed needs
Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation July 2015	15-point plan that the government will put into action to boost the UK's productivity growth, centred around two key pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy.
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (DCLG 2007)	Outlines policy on moving towards zero carbon development

The Future of Transport White Paper (2004)	To promote and actively encourage sustainable transport
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG 2006)	Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions
Local Development Frameworks – guidance on Sustainability Appraisal (Planning Advisory Service 2007)	To support councils undertaking a sustainability appraisal (SA) of their development plan documents
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (May 2007)	Sets out detailed proposals for reform of the planning system to make it speedier, more responsive and inclusive
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy	Sets out the Government's overarching objectives for sustainable development in the UK
<b>Social</b>	
.	
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (DTI, 2001)	Seeks to set in place a framework to ensure that the number of households in the UK in fuel poverty is consistently reduced to a target of zero.
NPPF	States that planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see.
Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) (HMSO,1995)	An Act to make provision for the drawing up of local energy conservation reports in relation to residential accommodation
Draft Guidance on Health in strategic Environmental Assessment, Consultation Document (Department of Health 2007)	Provides a step-by-step guide to the incorporation of health impact assessment into Sustainability Appraisal and spatial planning as a whole.
<b>Environmental</b>	
Air Quality Strategy for the UK (2007)	Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (DEFRA,1994)	Establishes a series of 78 species and 10 habitat action plans and recovery targets for the most threatened farmland species and habitats.
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)	Provides further detail on how the UKBAP priorities can be achieved and how biodiversity should be included in development.
NPPF	Provides a national framework for a range of environmental topics including Flood risk, Water quality, Heritage, Natural Environment, Climate Change

NPPG	Provides a national guidance for a range of environmental topics including Flood risk, Water quality, Heritage, Natural Environment, Climate Change
Landscape Character and Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland, Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002)	Guidance on how to identify and express the different elements of landscape, such as woodlands, hedgerows, moors, mountains and farmland, building styles, and historic artefacts, which give a place its unique character.
The Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)	Sets out the Government's approach to policy delivery in rural areas.
Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)	This white paper sets out a strategy for the long term reduction in CO2 in industry and domestically
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (English Heritage, 2005)	Consider environment in spatial planning
The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change (DETR, 2000)	Preparation for climate change impacts
UK Programme for Climate Change (DETR, 2000)	Preparation to address the potential climate change impacts
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (2001)	Conserve water resources in England Wales for future generations
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (DEFRA, 2000)	Minimise waste in England and Wales so to reduce the negative environmental impacts
The National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)	Provides a clear framework to enable waste planning authorities to work collaboratively and to identify what sort of waste facilities are needed and where they should go, while also protecting the local environment and local amenity by preventing waste facilities being placed in inappropriate locations. The new policy reiterates the need to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy and strengthens and underlines the Government's commitment to protecting the Green Belt from inappropriate development, bringing it into line with the NPPF.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS, 2001)	Conserve the historic environment for future generations
Biodiversity 2020 (August 2011) - A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	Strategy to guide conservation in England over the next decade, including setting an ambition to halt overall loss of biodiversity by 2020, and in the longer term, move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local development Documents (ODPM 2005)	Guidance on how to carry out a sustainability appraisal for regional spatial strategy revisions and local development frameworks.

**Table A3: Regional**

Document	Key Theme
<b>Economic</b>	
Local Transport Plan Tyne and Wear (Local Transport Plan Core Team 2009)	Contains plans relevant to transportation and transport development in the Tyne and Wear area
Building a Healthy and Productive Labour Market: The framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) in the NE (FRESA NE, 2002)	Enhance job market and build on existing training
Building in Sustainability: A Guide to Sustainable Construction and Development in the North East. (Sustaine, 2003)	Ensure construction is sustainable in the North East
North East Tourism Strategy 2005-2010 (ONE NE and NE Tourism Board, 2004)	Promote tourism to the benefit of the north east economy
The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East: Achieving a better Quality of Life.. (Sustaine, 2004)	Improving quality of life for all: Part 1 - Setting the Scene, Part 2 - First annual monitoring report, Part 3 - Integrated Regional Matrix
Here Today Here Tomorrow' Gateshead's Local Agenda 21 Strategy (2001)	Ensure sustainable development of the region
Moving Forward - The Northern Way First strategy report (The Northern Way Steering Group, 2004)	A 20 year strategy to transform the economy of the north of England
<b>Social</b>	
Building Bridges Newcastle Gateshead Cultural Strategy 2002-2012 (NCC & Gateshead Council,2002)	Promote the unique and diverse culture of Newcastle and Gateshead
North East Sports Strategy 2001-2006 (NorthEast Sport, 2001)	Promote sport and healthy lifestyles in the North East area
Turning Ambition into Reality - The North east Regional Plan for Sport and Physical Activity2004-2008 (Sport England, 2004)	The promotion of sports and healthy lifestyles
More and Better Jobs: A Strategic Economic Plan for the North East (NELEP, 2014)	Sets out vision and objectives to deliver more and better jobs in the North East Economy by 2024
<b>Environment</b>	
North East Strategy for the Environment (consultation draft) (NEA 2007)	Environmental protection and enhancement in the north east region
Regional Forestry Strategy - Trees, Woodlands, Forests...and People (NEFAG, 2005)	Protection of trees and wooded areas for environmental as well as social benefit
Natural Commitment: Working together for wildlife in the North East. (English Nature/GONE, 2003)	Wildlife protection in the North East area
North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (Sustaine 2008)	Study into the preparation needed for climate change impacts
A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (Biodiversity Forum, 2001)	Provides an overview and detailed statistics on the regions biodiversity

Biodiversity Indicators and Targets for the NE of England (North East Biodiversity Forum, 2004)	Protect biodiversity through the use of indicators and targets in the North East of England
Action for Change, Strategy for Sustainable farming and food in the NE Region (GONE,2003)	Sustainable farming and food production in North East England
And the Weather Today is...The Regional Climate Change Impact Study (Sustaine, 2002)	Prepare for climate change and addressing the potential impacts
Impacts of Climate Change in the North East (Friends of the Earth 2004)	Prepare for climate change impacts in the North East
North East Renewable Energy Strategy (RANE, 2005)	Improve renewable energy provision in the North East region
Towards a Waste Management Strategy for the North East (NEA, 2003)	Improve waste management
Tyne Gorge Study Summary Document (SPG6) (Gateshead Council, 2004)	Controlling the design of development in the Tyne Gorge
Durham Biodiversity Action Plan (1999, reviewed 2007)	Biodiversity action plan covering area between Tyne and Tees. Contains species and habitat action plans for priority species and key habitats.
Historic England, Heritage at Risk Strategy	Provides baseline understanding of heritage assets at risk

**Table A4: Local**

Document	Key Theme
<b>Economic</b>	
Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Tyne and Wear Local Transport Partnership 2005)	Sustainable transport provision for the region at the strategic level
Gateshead Local Agenda 21 Strategy – ‘Here Today, Here Tomorrow’ (2007)	Sets a framework for integrating the principles of sustainable development into the day to day working of the Council and its partner organisations
Gateshead Sustainable Modes of School Travel Strategy (August 2008)	Sustainable transport to schools in the region
Gateshead Cultural Strategy 2005-2010 – ‘Spreading Our Wings’	Cultural development in the Gateshead region
Park and Ride Strategy (Nexus 2004)	Provision of park and ride facilities
Gateshead Corporate Plan	Lays out Gateshead council’s priorities and action to achieve Vision 2030
Gateshead Cultural Strategy Action Plan 2005- 2007	Focuses on growing cultural life of the area and integrating the communities that make up Gateshead
‘Fit for a City’ – Gateshead Centre Regeneration Delivery Strategy (December 2008)	City centre regeneration strategy

Gateshead Council Retail Centres Health Checks, February 2010 (update October 2014)	Retail development for Gateshead Council
Gateshead Housing Strategy 2013-18	To ensure that every person who lives, or would like to live, in Gateshead can access and remain in a home that meets their needs, free from harm or harassment, irrespective of what stage of life they are at. Maximising the contribution of housing to wider economic growth, personal health and well being.
<b>Social</b>	
Gateshead Social Inclusion Strategy	Sets out the vision that all residents of the borough have an equal chance to succeed in life
Equality and Diversity in the North East, A Statistical Profile (Northumbria University 2008)	Presenting statistical figures for the equality and diversity of the north East
Gateshead Play Strategy 2007-2010	Summarises the key objectives to achieve, bringing together children, families, professionals and communities
Gateshead Cycling Strategy	Ensure that Gateshead accommodates cycling interests and promotes this mode of transport
Gateshead Social Care & Involvement Strategy	This strategy aims to build on our previous work and to help to develop a more consistent approach to continuing involvement
Gateshead Social Care & Involvement Strategy Action Plan	Social well-being, care and community involvement
Safer Gateshead Partnership Plan (Safer Gateshead 2009)	Gateshead Council is working in partnership with the police and a number of other agencies to improve the local area
Gateshead Cohesion Strategy 2008-2011	To improve community cohesion in Gateshead
Gateshead Equality Strategy 2006-2010	Community equality for priority groups in Gateshead
Gateshead Draft Parking Strategy	Ensure that there is adequate parking provision in Gateshead
Gateshead Fuel Poverty Strategy 2001-02	Tackling the issue of fuel poverty so that individuals at risk can be aided
Gateshead Fuel Poverty Strategy addendum 2004	Addendum to the above strategy tackling fuel poverty
Gateshead Preventing Homelessness Strategy 2013-18	Reducing homelessness issues within the community of Gateshead
<b>Environmental</b>	
Gateshead Assessment of Open Space provision (prepared by White Young Green 2006)	Analysis of the levels of provision of open space within the Gateshead area
Gateshead council (2006) Gateshead Draft Open Spaces Strategy	Open space provision and protection strategy



Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership 2007)	Sustainable waste management in South Tyne & Wear
Gateshead Council (2013) Gateshead Contaminated Land Strategy	The reclamation and remediation of contaminated land within Gateshead
Gateshead Strategic Partnership (2007) Climate Change – We Need to Talk About It	Preparation for the effects of climate change encouraging dialogue and preparation for the impacts
Gateshead Climate Change Strategy	Strategy demonstrating how Gateshead are preparing for the impacts of Climate Change
Gateshead Strategic Partnership Climate Change Discussion document	Discussion document on Gateshead's preparation for the impacts of climate change
Gateshead Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)	This document identifies the strategies, measures and techniques Gateshead Council intend to use to mitigate risks from flooding.
Gateshead ecological evidence base (J.L. Durkin, 2008 & 2009)	A review of all Local Wildlife Sites (formerly SNCIs), and of the Wildlife Corridor network.
Green Infrastructure Study (evidence base) of Gateshead & Newcastle (Entec Jan. 2011)	Summary of existing condition of GI resource – stage 1 of 3 stage GI process.
Green Infrastructure Strategy (Report) of Gateshead & Newcastle (Entec Aug. 2011)	Strategy drawing upon findings of evidence base to identify priorities – stage 2 of GI process.
Gateshead Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Gateshead Council, Dec. 2012)	Delivery Plan comprising key projects identified in the Strategy – stage 3 of GI process.

## **Appendix B: Baseline Information**

	Figure	Trends	Comparison	Source																		
Population	Gateshead's population was 200,000 in mid-2013	Gateshead's population has increased from low of the early 1990s.  Population projections prepared for the emerging Local Plan indicate Gateshead's population will grow by around 13,600 residents between 2010 and 2030.	Gateshead accounts for around 18% of the Tyne and Wear population, and around 10% of the population of Tyne and Wear + Northumberland + Durham.  Projected growth in Gateshead accounts for around 7% of projected growth in the NELEP (ONS 2011-based Interim projections)	ONS Mid-year population estimates 2013  Preferred population growth scenario, St Chad's College, Durham University, 2013																		
	<p>Population by Age Group</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Proportion of total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2001</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2030</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-19</td> <td>24%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-64</td> <td>58%</td> <td>59%</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65+</td> <td>17%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proportion of total			2001	2013	2030	0-19	24%	22%	22%	20-64	58%	59%	56%	65+	17%	19%	22%	<p>Projections (produced for the Local Plan) indicate a 3% point increase in the proportion of residents over 64 years of age by 2030 – this follows a national trend of an ageing population.</p> <p>The size of the 20-64 age group is projected to decrease marginally, by around 100 persons between 2010 and 2030.</p>	<p>ONS population projections show more modest population growth in the North East region compared to England as a whole, however, the trend towards an ageing population, and shrinking proportion of working age residents is broadly consistent across different geographic scales.</p>
	Proportion of total																					
	2001	2013	2030																			
0-19	24%	22%	22%																			
20-64	58%	59%	56%																			
65+	17%	19%	22%																			
Employment	2.13million sqm floorspace (58% of premises) of Gateshead's employment space is Industrial, 271,600 sqm (42% of premises) is Offices		Gateshead has the second highest number of office units in Tyne and Wear, but is a distant 4 <sup>th</sup> in terms of office floorspace.	Gateshead ELR 2010																		
	16% of employment land in Gateshead is vacant: 20% of offices, and 13% of industrial land.		Vacancy in Gateshead is higher than in Newcastle, South Tyneside, or Sunderland, and is higher than the c10% that is typical of normal market conditions.	Gateshead ELR 2012																		
	There were 25.5 active businesses per 1,000 residents in 2012	Only modest change since 2004 (24.2 active businesses per 1,000 residents)	Gateshead has a higher number of active businesses than Tyne and Wear (23.5 businesses per 1,000 pop), but considerably lower than the England total (38.7)	ONS Business demography (2012)																		
	In 2012, the number of enterprise births was 575, compared to 595 deaths	Business births are down considerably from pre-recession peak (755 births/495 deaths in 2007), but have recovered slightly in recent years. Business deaths remain high	Gateshead's 2.9 births per 1,000 residents is significantly lower than England's 4.5 births per 1,000 residents	ONS Business demography (2012)																		
	In 2011 9.7% of employed people in Gateshead are self employed		Gateshead is among the bottom 3% of English local authorities in terms of the % of self-employed workers. The comparable national figure is 14%	ONS self-employed workers in the UK 2014																		
	Office unit availability	Rental levels necessary to support viable development are not being achieved and together with high construction costs very limited new stock is being built resulting a critically low level of available industrial stock across the North East, holding back growth in both office and industrial sectors being held back. Public intervention continues to be an essential part of the business case to support speculative development.	There is understood to be less than 3 years' supply remaining across Newcastle and Gateshead urban core based on historic and current take-up rates	Market feedback.																		

	Office rental £ per ft	Headline rents are understood to be in the order of £14-15 psf for Grade A office accommodation.	Headline rents for Grade A in Newcastle City Centre during 2014 topped at £21.50. Lettings at Cobalt and Quorum Business Parks were in the region of £16 psf	Office Demand Study March 2015																																				
Retail	<p>In Gateshead there is 224,300 sq m of retail floor space. 168,900 sq m of this floor space is that of the MetroCentre.</p> <p><b>Distribution of shopping floorspace (A1)</b>  Town Centre:  MetroCentre:  District and local centres:  Out of town:</p> <p><b>Percentage of vacant shopping floorspace (A1)</b>  Town Centre:  MetroCentre:  District and local centres:  Out of town:</p>	<p>FLOORSPACE</p> <table> <tr><td>Town</td><td>37,000</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>District</td><td>34,966</td><td>12%</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>18,022</td><td>6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Metrocentre</td><td>148319</td><td>51%</td></tr> <tr><td>Out of Town</td><td>51,289</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>289,596</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>VACANCY</p> <table> <tr><td>Town</td><td>4370</td><td>24%</td></tr> <tr><td>District</td><td>3481</td><td>19%</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>1223</td><td>7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Metrocentre</td><td>9218</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>Out of Town</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>18292</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Town	37,000	13%	District	34,966	12%	Local	18,022	6%	Metrocentre	148319	51%	Out of Town	51,289	18%		289,596		Town	4370	24%	District	3481	19%	Local	1223	7%	Metrocentre	9218	50%	Out of Town	0	0%		18292		Vacancy rate in Gateshead Centre of 12.1% compared to a national vacancy rate of 10.1%	<p>Gateshead Key Facts 2011 Available at: <a href="http://www.twri.org.uk/ww/wfileroot/twri/twri_KeyFacts_gateshead_Feb11.pdf">http://www.twri.org.uk/ww/wfileroot/twri/twri_KeyFacts_gateshead_Feb11.pdf</a></p> <p>Gateshead Retail Surveys (2014)</p> <p>Gateshead Retail Health Checks October 2014 (draft)</p> <p>Springboard vacancy rate data July 2014</p> <p>Gateshead Retail Surveys (2014)</p> <p>Gateshead Retail Health Checks October 2014 (draft)</p>
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Qualifications and Education	9.6% of Gateshead working age residents have no qualifications and 27.8% have poor skills (below level 2).	% of working age residents with no skills has declined in recent years, following national and regional trend	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>Education</th><th>North East</th><th>GB</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>No Skills</td><td>10.3%</td><td>9.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Below Level 2</td><td>29.6%</td><td>27.5%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Education	North East	GB	No Skills	10.3%	9.3%	Below Level 2	29.6%	27.5%	NOMIS data on qualifications (Dec 2013)																											
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35% of Gateshead's residents are employed in Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) groups 1 to 3 (managers and professionals). Gateshead has a higher proportion of mid-low skilled workers than the GB average.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>SOC</th><th>Ghd</th><th>N. East</th><th>GB</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1-3</td><td>35%</td><td>36.9%</td><td>44.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>4-5</td><td>23%</td><td>24.3%</td><td>21.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>6-7</td><td>22.7%</td><td>19.5%</td><td>17.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>8-9</td><td>19.2%</td><td>19.3%</td><td>17%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SOC	Ghd	N. East	GB	1-3	35%	36.9%	44.5%	4-5	23%	24.3%	21.4%	6-7	22.7%	19.5%	17.1%	8-9	19.2%	19.3%	17%	ONS annual population survey (NOMIS) March 2014																	
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At the end of 2013, 7.2% of Gateshead's 16 to 18 years olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET)		North East: 7.6% England: 5.3%	Connexions Activity Surveys – November 2010 - Gateshead Council / LSC LMS																																					
Income	22,100 people (17.3% of the 16-64 population) were claiming benefit in Feb 2014	% of claimants in Gateshead has fallen since early 2000s, although there was an increase following recession of 2008.	North East: 17.6% Great Britain: 13.3%	NOMIS, Out of work benefit claimants - working age client group – Feb 2014																																				
	In 2013 mean Annual Gross Pay was £21,481 for people working in Gateshead		North East: £19,900 Great Britain: £22,000	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2013)																																				

Natural Environment	Groundwater Quality			<a href="#">WFD Groundwater Classification Status and Objectives</a>															
	River quality			<a href="#">WFD River Basin Districts Cycle 2 (Draft)</a> <a href="#">WFD River Waterbody Catchments Cycle 2 (Draft)</a>															
	There are eight SSSIs in Gateshead: in 2013 one was in favourable condition, one in unfavourable recovering condition, and two in unfavourable declining condition.			Natural England monitoring data															
	There are 127 Local Wildlife Sites in Gateshead (at March 2013)			Local authority monitoring data (AMR)															
	Ha of open space			Open Space and play survey															
	Quality of open space			Open Space and Play survey															
Crime	There were around 28 recorded criminal offences per 1,000 residents in Gateshead in 2014		North East: c35 offences per 1,000 population England: c42 offences per 1,000 population	Neighbourhood Statistics (2014 crime data); ONS 2013 mid year population estimates															
	<b>Fear of crime</b> Furthermore, 97% of Gateshead residents feel very or fairly safe in their neighbourhood. <sup>36</sup> This is on par with the average for residents of Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.			JSNA 2014															
Housing	58.2% of Gateshead's households are owner-occupied, 12.5% are private rented, 28% social rented (in 2011)	The proportion of housing that is private rented has almost doubled since 2001	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>N. East</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owner – occupied</td> <td>61.8%</td> <td>63.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private rented</td> <td>13.7%</td> <td>16.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social rented</td> <td>22.9%</td> <td>17.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1.6%</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		N. East	England	Owner – occupied	61.8%	63.4%	Private rented	13.7%	16.8%	Social rented	22.9%	17.7%	Other	1.6%	2.1%	2001 and 2011 Census data
		N. East	England																
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	There are approximately 92,591 dwellings in Gateshead. Around 60% of stock is owner-occupied; 30% rented from the Council or Registered Providers; 7% Private Rented; 0.5% shared ownership.			Gateshead Housing Strategy 2013-18.															

<p>Affordable Housing provision</p> <p>Based on the latest monitoring data (April 2014), there were approximately 536 completions in 2013/14. Of these, approximately 133 units were affordable, comprising approximately 70 social rented units and 63 intermediate housing units. This represents over half of the annual combined NewcastleGateshead target of 242 dwellings (2013 SHMA, paragraph 10.3.6, page 72).</p>			<p>Annual Monitoring Reports/Completions monitoring data</p>
<p>Nearly 22,000 properties are managed by The Gateshead Housing Company (TGHC)</p>			
<p>There are 26,374 dwellings within the social rented sector in Gateshead 7% of which contain an HHSRS category 1 hazard, 2% relate to excess cold and 5% relate to falls.</p>			<p>BRE Stock condition projection Model 2013</p>
<p>There are 13,108 private rented dwellings in Gateshead 11% of which contain an HHSRS category 1 hazard, 4% relate to excess cold and 6% relate to falls.</p>	<p>The private rented stock has the highest level of failure of HHSRS. This stock also contains the highest proportion of vulnerable households.</p>		<p>BRE Stock condition projection Model 2013</p>
<p>There are 52,885 dwellings who are owner occupiers. 10% of which contain an HHSRS category 1 hazard, 3% relate to excess cold and 6% relate to falls.</p>			<p>BRE Stock condition projection Model 2013</p>
<p>There are approximately 3240 empty properties in the Borough, 3.55% of the housing stock</p>	<p>The number of empty properties has decreased over the five years. A significant reduction due to estate renewal, housing market renewal programmes and the Council's focus on tackling empty properties.</p>		<p>Gateshead's Council Tax Records 2015</p>

There are 54 known licensable and 77 non licensable Houses in Multiple Occupation present in Gateshead.	This is lower than previously predicted. The predominance is within Central Gateshead.		Internal database
The number of households presenting for advice on homeless has increased from 2012/2013 by 44% to 3613; the number of cases prevented from becoming homeless has also increased by 44% to 2076.	This approach means that Gateshead Council continues to buck the national trend of increasing homelessness by reducing the number of statutorily homeless cases, since 2007/8 this figure has reduced by 75% to 158.		Gateshead –Housing Strategy 2013-18, Annex 3
Homeless Acceptances in Gateshead were 248 in 2010/2011	This figure has decreased, with 2010/11 acceptances being 248 and 2009/10 acceptances being 365. This follows the Regional Trend. The national homeless figure has increased since 2009/10 from 40,020 to 44,160.	Homeless Acceptances in North East were 1,860 and for England Homeless Acceptances in North East were 1,860 and for England is 44,160is	ONS Statistics
Lack of suitable family housing			SHMA
Median house price in Gateshead is 4.96 times median earnings (in 2013)	The ratio increased steadily from 2001 (2.87) to 2008 (5.82) following national trend	Tyne and Wear: 4.96 England: 6.72	DCLG Ratio of median house price to median earnings by district
Identified need for affordable housing			SHMA
There were 169 affordable completions in 2013/14 comprising approximately 132 affordable , 9 social and 13 intermediate rented units and 15 affordable home ownership housing units. This represents over half of the annual combined NewcastleGateshead target of 242 dwellings (2013 SHMA, paragraph 10.3.6, page 72).			Gateshead Council monitoring data
88% of new dwellings developed in the past 5 years (2008/09 to 2012/13) have been developed on previously developed land		North East Regional Spatial Strategy (now revoked) set a target of >80% of new dwellings on PDL	Annual Monitoring Report
In 2013 around 4.3% of Gateshead's dwellings were vacant. Around one-fifth of these vacant dwellings were those which the Council has acquired and plans to demolish as part of regeneration activity.		A vacancy rate of 3% is widely regarded as necessary for the effective functioning of the housing market	Gateshead's Council Tax Records 2013
Housing land supply			SHLAA

Health	Child obesity rates in 12/13 for children in reception year were 8.7%. For children in year 6, 21.9% were obese (year 6 rate is significantly worse than England average).		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th colspan="2">North East</th> <th colspan="2">England</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year R</th> <th>Year 6</th> <th>Year R</th> <th>Year 6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12/13</td> <td>10.3%</td> <td>20.9%</td> <td>9.3%</td> <td>18.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	North East		England			Year R	Year 6	Year R	Year 6	12/13	10.3%	20.9%	9.3%	18.9%	Child Health Profile, CHIMAT.org.uk
	Year	North East		England															
		Year R	Year 6	Year R	Year 6														
	12/13	10.3%	20.9%	9.3%	18.9%														
	In 2011 76% of Gateshead residents consider their health to be "good" or "very good"	In 2001 the figure was 62.5%	The equivalent North East figure was 77%	Census 2011, ONS															
	26.31% of Gateshead residents has a limiting long-term illness	ONS 2001 census 23.9%		JSNA 2014															
	7% of the Gateshead's population are claiming Disability Living Allowance		The figure for England is 5%	JSNA 2012 refresh															
	Life expectancy 77.2 years for men and 81.3 years for women			Mortality and MYE data, ONS 2010-12 (JSNA)															
	Diagnosed depressed in Gateshead 6.84%			HSCIC. Compendium of population health indicators. Quality Outcomes Framework (QMAS Database). Prevalence: depression, 2012/13. (JSNA 1\$)															
	In 2013-14, 57.3% of adults in Gateshead reported undertaking 150 minutes of physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more. This proportion has increased from 51.3% in 2012/13,		England (55.6%)	Active People Survey (APS8). Sport England 2013/14.															
23.2% of adults are obese and 61.9% have excess weight according to recent survey data.		England averages are 23.0% and 63.8% respectively.	Active People Survey, Sport England 2012 (Local Health Profile website)																
8.7% of 4-5 year olds (down from 10.0% in 2011/12) and 21.9% of 10-11 year olds (similar to 21.6% in 2011/12) were obese in 2012/13.		Whilst the proportion for 4 -5 year olds is similar to the England average of 9.3%, the proportion for 10-11 year olds is above the England average of 18.9%.	NCMP, HSCIC 2012/13 (Child Health Profile website)																
A5 uses per 1000 population 1.03		0.86	AMR																



	66% of residents reported binge drinking in the past 6 months. Gateshead residents are significantly more likely to binge drink monthly (20%) or weekly (23%)	75% in 2012	North East (14% and 15% respectively).	Balance Alcohol Benchmarking and Perceptions Survey, Balance NE 2013 (JSNA)
	The (age-standardised) rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions in Gateshead is 841 per 100,000 population.	2011/12 (902),	regional average (856), but significantly higher than England (637).	Hospital Episode Statistics, HSCIC 2012/13 / MYE, ONS 2012 (PHOF website) (JSNA)
Education	GCSEs grade c and above by ward The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs or equivalent including English and Maths has continued to improve, with 61.7% of pupils attaining this outcome compared to 47% in 2008. The national average has increased from 47.6% to 59.2% over the same period.			NOMIS
	Higher education graduates The number of people whose highest level of qualification is a degree or equivalent has increased from 17,879 (12.8%) in 2001 to 35,409 (21.5%) in 2011 but this still falls well below the England average of 27.4%. Ward values range from 13% in High Fell to 37% in Low Fell.17			NOMIS
Culture and Heritage	<u>Heritage Assets at Risk</u>  Battle of Newburn Ford, Ryton Bowes Railway Incline, Birtley Church of St Paul, Blaydon Dunston Staiths, Dunston Ravensworth Castle, Nash House, Lamesley Ravensworth Castle, Cross Lane, Lamesley Gibside Hall, Whickham Whinfield Coking Ovens, Whickham Coal mining remains at Dunston Hill Site of Ravensworth coalmill, Lamesley Washingwells Roman fort, Whickham Ravensworth Conservation Area			

	<p style="text-align: center;">Conservation Areas in Gateshead</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Axwell Park</li> <li>2. Lamesley</li> <li>3. Bradley Park</li> <li>4. Marley Hill</li> <li>5. Clara Vale</li> <li>6. Rowlands</li> <li>7. Gibside</li> <li>8. Sheriff Hill</li> <li>9. Lowfell</li> <li>10. Blaydon Bank</li> <li>11. Ravensworth</li> <li>12. Chowdene</li> <li>13. Saltwell</li> <li>14. Crowhall</li> <li>15. Whickham</li> <li>16. Lintzford</li> <li>17. Birtley</li> <li>18. Path Head</li> <li>19. Bridges</li> <li>20. Ryton</li> <li>21. Coatsworth</li> <li>22. Walker Terrace/ Regent Street</li> </ol>			
Land	There is 240ha of Previously Developed Land which is unused or may be available for redevelopment in Gateshead	Between 2006 and 2008 there was 220ha of unused or developable PDL, and this rose to 240ha in 2009.	In the North East there are 4, 560ha of land within this category and 61,820ha of land within England.	ONS Statistics, 2009
Air Quality	2013 average: Bottle Bank NO2: 33.7ug/m <sup>3</sup> Felling bypass (Lychgate Court): 30.9ug/m <sup>3</sup>		Data from both monitoring stations indicates readings are below the air quality standard of 40 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	
Transport	In 2012 weekday traffic flows at the River crossings cordon were 4% lower than recorded in 2006, and at the Gateshead Inner cordon were 12% lower	Trend shows steady decline in traffic flows at the two cordons.		Gateshead Council, Transport Policy and research (AMR)
	Tyne and Wear public transport patronage in 2012/13 was 178.4m passenger journeys pa	Figure has remained broadly at the same level over the past 5 years.		Nexus (published in AMR)
Minerals	Gateshead has no operational mineral extraction, processing or landing sites at present. There are two sites classified as dormant.	<p>Following the closure of Blaydon and Crawcrook Quarries in Gateshead, without further provision production of sand and gravel, Tyne and Wear will be entirely dependent upon production from Eppleton Quarry in South Tyneside.</p> <p>Additional areas for working will be needed to avoid reliance upon only one sand and gravel quarry in Tyne and Wear, make an appropriate contribution to local and regional need, and in order to avoid limiting the scale of future production to that below the production capacity of Eppleton Quarry.</p>		<p>- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2012 (2013)</p> <p>- Local Aggregates Assessment 2013</p> <p>UDP, Saved Policies, 2012</p>

	<p>6 sites are safeguarded for sand and gravel, Gateshead Wharf in East Gateshead is safeguarded for the landing and processing of sand and gravel and brick making clay is safeguarded at Lamesley</p>	<p>The extent of inferred mineral resources within Gateshead - all production of sand and gravel is derived from superficial or "drift" deposits comprising glacial sand and gravel and river sand and gravel. River sand and gravel deposits lie along the river Tyne from Crawcrook to Dunston and in the Derwent Valley area of Gateshead.</p> <p>There are concealed sand and gravel deposits in the area of north and north east of Blaydon, including Stella and along the Derwent Valley. The main deposits of sand and gravel are glacial and lie in deposits at and around Highfield, Rowlands Gill, Sunnyside, Hedley Fell, Ryton and Crawcrook.</p> <p>The site at Lamesley represents the only deposit of brick Clay suitable for brickmaking in Tyne and Wear.</p>		<p>- UDP, Saved Policies, 2012</p> <p>- Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (2000)</p> <p>Tyne and Wear Minerals Plan 1989</p>
Waste	Proportion of household waste that is recycled	Gateshead is currently recycling 34.6% of household waste	In comparison, Sunderland is recycling 31.3%, South Tyneside 33.8% and North Tyneside 35.1% of household waste.	Eva McLelland, Waste and Contract Assistant, Waste, Recycling & Contract Management, Waste Services and Grounds Maintenance, Gateshead Council
	Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities by Type			Model of Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity, (July 2012) Gateshead Council – Development Management and Spatial Planning and Environment records and monitoring
Energy	Gateshead produces ca. 1.6% of all energy consumed from renewable sources (5% of all electricity, but only 0.02% of heat).			<b>DE-ERE-TM01</b>
	Development connecting to decentralised energy or heat system			Local Authority
	Increasing Homes in the Highest Energy Efficiency Band (SAP>65) 2014 50.75%	2013 49.96%		<b>CP16</b>

<p style="text-align: center;">Flood Risk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tidal Flood Risk</b></p> <p>Along the River Tyne flood risk affects;, Derwenthaugh (including functional floodplain at the Hurrocks and West of Derwenhaugh Road), Swalwell, Dunston including Metrogreen and Teams and parts of the Gateshead Quays.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fluvial Flood Risk</b></p> <p>Along the River Team flood risk affects parts of Team Valley Trading Estate, Teams Lamesley (including functional floodplain) and a small part of Birtley.</p> <p>Along the River Derwent parts of Blaydon, Swalwell, Derwenthaugh, Lintzford and Blackhall Mill are at risk. .</p> <p>Functional floodplain occurs along the River Don at the edge of Follingsby Park.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Critical Drainage Areas</b></p> <p>Blaydon West, Birtley, Derwenthaugh, Dunston Hill, Dunston &amp; Lobley Hill, Team Valley, Felling, Leam Lane, Wardley &amp; Bill Quay.</p> <p><b>Surface water hotspots</b> include: Kibblesworth, Rowlands Gill, Leam Lane, Ryton, Blaydon, Derwent Haugh, South of Lobley Hill,. Dunston and Old Fold, Sunnyside and Clara Vale.</p>	<p>The main rivers River Tyne, River Team and River Derwent are the primary sources of flood risk in the area. There are several smaller tributaries which are also sources of flooding including the Black Burn, Lady Park Burn and Coltspool Burn. The Tyne estuary and the lower Derwent are influenced by a combination of tide and fluvial events, although the tidal influence is the predominant source. Surface water flood risk has been identified across the borough within a number of hotspots. It often occurs in hillier rural/urban fringe area such as Kibblesworth, Rowlands Gill, Leam Lane, Sunnyside and Clara Vale. Ground water and sewer flooding tends to be localised..</p> <p>There have been four major recent flooding events in Gateshead: March 1979, November 200, September 2008 and June 2012. These were from a variety of sources.</p> <p>Gateshead has 282 properties located in flood zone 3 and 860 properties located in flood zone 2.</p> <p>Around 400 properties were flooded in June 2012.</p>		<p>Gateshead Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA (Oct 2013)</p> <p>Newcastle Gateshead Surface Water Management Plan 2011</p> <p>Gateshead Flood Risk Management Strategy Draft 2014.</p> <p>Gateshead Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011</p> <p>Metrogreen SWMP</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Monitoring of flood management assets</b></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">Flood water management act</p>